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State Library

BEAVER DAM ITEMS.

BEAVER DAM, Dec. 3, 1900.

Oh! how time flies. It's December now, 1900. It will soon be January, 1901, only a few more days and we will have to change our dates again, and run up one more year. It seems as if it was only a few days ago, that we were dating our letters 1899. Yes, it is gone—passed to be no more. But what is the use to mourn over "spilt milk." Let us trust the future, live for the future and look to the future and bend our energies toward the noblest objects the future has in store for us.

Since our last little budget of news there have been five deaths in our township—four white people and one colored man.

Mrs. Edna Smith was one of the first to pass over the chilly waters. Mrs. Smith was very old, somewhere over four score years. She had been a faithful member of the Baptist church for a number of years. Mrs. Smith was a truly christian hearted lady. Peace to her ashes.

Mr. Heman Melvin died at the residence of his brother, just over the Bladen line, but had always been a citizen of our county, or nearly so.

Mr. Melvin lost his mind some years ago on the subject of electricity and from then on he has led an unsettled life. Though on all other subjects he would talk with a good and sound mind. He was of a good family and very industrious and temperate when a young man. Our sympathy to the bereaved.

Mr. K. S. Karty died near the same time of the others mentioned. Mr. Karty was born near Lisbon, Sampson county, but came to our county about 1867. He was near four score years old, and was a peaceable and kind hearted citized. He had been a member of Evergreen Baptist church for a number of years.

Little Iola, infant daughter of Mr. W. P. West, departed this life November 30th, and was interred at Beaver Dam church.

Uncle Alfred Melvin, a trusted, faithful old darkey, passed over the chilly waters about the same time as the others we have mentioned.

Mr. Thomas Simmons, of Hives, N. C. is teaching school in district No. 5.

Mr. A. A. Hales is teaching in district No. 1.

Miss Maud Melvin, Ammon, N. C., is teaching in district No. 2.

JACK.

J. A. PEMBERTON INSURANCE AGENCY.

This Agency offers to all persons desiring Fire Insurance the choice of 25 companies of strength and reputation, some of them having a successful business career of over one hundred years, and all of them noted for liberality in writing as well as liberality in the adjustment of losses.

All lines of risks promptly covered, including cotton gins, saw mills, country dwellings and city property of all kinds.

Oct. 20, 1900. F. R. ROSE, Manager.

REDUCTION.

At a time when prices are all upward it affords the agent of the

ÆTNA Insurance Co.

great pleasure to announce a reduction of rates on CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES, DWELLINGS, BARNS, &c., in North Carolina.

The rates are now so low that there is no excuse for such property being burned and the announcement being made in the public prints: "No insurance."

The rate being satisfactory, you want the best company. The Ætna is the strongest American company and has been doing business since 1819. Investigate! Investigate! B R. HUSKE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C

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Call at my yard or write for prices.
Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

The evidence taken in the tax assessment investigation suggests anew the need of a State board of assessors whose duties might be confined to revision, where needed, of local assessments.

* * * *

One of the items of appropriations estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is "for improving Cape Fear River, N. C., $225,000." Whether or not that includes the Upper Cape Fear, is not stated.

* * * *

The Democrats, it seems, were altogether right in their campaign predictions that success of the Republican party in the election meant a permanent increase of the regular army. The army reorganization bill which passed on Thursday by the decisive vote of 166 to 133—one Republican, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, voting with the Democrats, and three McKinley Democrats (two from New York and one from Pennsylvania) voting with the Republicans—confers truly imperial powers upon the President in the respect that he is authorized to increase the army from 50,000 to 100,000 at his sole will and discretion. The cost, too, will be something fearful to contemplate when we include the cost of pensions, now amounting to $145,000,000 annually. Including this, the total cost of the army under the bill will be some $260,000,000, which is greater than the cost of the huge German and French armies combined, together with their pensions, inherited as they are from centuries of warfaring.

* * * *

The Philadelphia Record has a cartoon representing the Beef Trust dispensing American beef to John Bull at 5 cents a pound (wholesale price), and to Uncle Sam at 9 cents a pound (wholesale price). Two thirds of the beef imported into Great Britain is supplied by the United States, which compete in the British market with the countries of continental Europe and with the British colonies. It is not in beef only that the patient people of this country have to suffer a discrimination in favor of the foreigner. Many American foodstuffs are sold at retail in England for less than they can be bought in the land of production. Canned tomatoes from America, of the best grade, are sold in the interior of England for less than the very inferior stuff which is dispensed to our Southern towns, at least, is sold for. So, too, genuine cheese from America is sold there for no more than the greasy, leathery article, which is often called cheese in this country, fetches with us. This state of affairs is one of the things which the people endorsed in the late election.

Room for But Two Parties.

Atlanta Constitution.)

The people of this country are sharply divided into two schools of thought—the one seeking a constant concentration of power in central hands, to the destruction of local and personal rights; the other seeking the fullest recognition of local and personal rights as the best means by which central government may be maintained. The one would govern by force; the other would render force unnecessary by justice. The one would build up special interests and classes; the other would have equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The one party is republican; the other democratic. The republican party, alert in leadership and resources, veiling its motives and holding but a minority of the people, has won the elections under false colors on almost every occasion. The democratic party, the agency of the people, representing at all times the great mass of American citizens, has lacked what is known as the "cohesive force of public plunder." Nevertheless, it has saved the republic, even in defeat, since the display of its militant millions has held back the arm of arrogant republicanism. It stands today for every principle in which the common citizen is interested; it is the power which prevents the fulfilment of ulterior republicanism.

This party, it is true, has suffered from the intrusion, at times, of false leaders, and by the division of the people through third party movements. The purpose of republican strategy was equally served either way.

Something About China.

China was seven hundred years old when the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.

Her public works are unequalled in any land, and by any people for the amount of human labor bestowed upon them.

China's great wall was built two hundred and twenty years before Christ was born. Six horsemen can ride abreast upon it. It contains material enough to build a wall six feet high around the globe.

Were the entire population of China in a procession it would be more than one hundred thousand miles long, and moving continuously would be more than thirteen years passing a given point.

A Chinaman laborer ordinarily earns twenty cents a day.

The coal, iron, quicksilver and other mineral deposits are exhaustless.

The Chinaman can live anywhere from the frigid zone to the torrid zone.

The mariner's compass, the use of gunpowder, the art of printing are all ancient with them.

From China went forth two of the greatest generals the world ever saw—Tamerlane and Genghis Khan. The facility with which their military genius handled vast masses of men is without a parallel in some respects in the history of warfare.

Typhoid Fever at Sing Sing.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Sing Sing, Dec. 8.—Seventeen cases of typhoid fever have broken out here and there are suspected. The warden is taking precautions to prevent the introduction of small pox.

OLD HUNDRED.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Old Hundred, not that grand battle hymn of the church militant, "to its own proper tune", in this land of sorrow, and of the church triumphant, "in some melodious measure sung by raptured saints above"; but "Old Hundred" of the paddle and ball.

What visions of real sport and genuine pleasure rise up before us, as we recall the game, played in the Old Donaldson Academy school yard, for fun, real fun, as that word was understood by the boys of fifty years ago. How we pity the boys of these days, who never even heard of Old Hundred, but who stand, or worse still, sit, for hours, in the hot sun, watching a lot of *professionals*, so called, *play base ball*.

As the score or more of boys tumbled out of school, into the play ground, loud cries of "baller"! catcher"! fell on the ear; which meant that a game of "Old Hundred was on hand, and some boy was getting ahead of his comrades by claiming the right to the choice places in the game, hereinafter explained.

These loud cries were soon over, as a decision was always promptly reached, which gave to the boy who first claimed it, the coveted place, and the crowd settled down to the game.

Sides were chosen, by leaders, generally self-appointed, who "threw up", "cross and pile" for first pick. Or, instead of "cross and pile", one leader tossed a paddle to the other, who caught it, and then he who tossed, grasped the paddle above the hand of his adversary, who in turn, caught on above, until the end of the paddle was reached and he in whose hand it was left, was required to throw it over his head, or lose his right to pick, and the toss was gone over again. The best player was, of course, always chosen first, then the next, and so on, until the whole number was equally divided. Now came an important matter, which side was to have the "innings". This, too, was decided by the toss of the paddle and was always followed by a cheer from the winning side, and a scampering of all the others to their proper places.

There was a bye where the striker stood, called the home bye, to his right front was the first bye, the second was directly in front of the striker, the third bye to his left front, and the fourth or home bye. The catcher stood in his rear and the baller in his front, at convenient distances. The byes were generally equi-distant, or as nearly so as the ground would allow. Some one of the side having the "innings", selected his paddle, took his place in the home bye, and told the baller how he wished the ball to be thrown, whether high or low, swift or slow, etc., which directions the baller was bound to observe on pain of losing his coveted place, and having to "work out." It was some times like work, sure enough, to have to run after the ball, climb fences to get it, and throw it quickly to the baller. If the striker missed the ball and it was caught directly, or upon the first bounce, the striker was "*out*". If he hit it, however, no matter how lightly, he was obliged to run for first bye, and was a target for any one on the other side who was at liberty to hit him with the ball while on the run between the byes, and if so hit, he was "*out*".

If the ball, after being hit by striker was caught before the second bounce, the striker was out, and so on; each player of the inning side took his turn at the paddle, until only one was left at home, who was not required to run. But any one on any bye was required to run to the next bye, at least, no matter how lightly the striker touched the ball.

After clearing the byes the striker was required to run. If the striker was put out while all left on his side were on the byes, the whole side was out. If the winning side had only one left and he was at home, he selected some one who had been put out "to work him in again," who took his place on the first bye, and upon the strike was required to run the entire round to home—before the ball could be thrown over the home bye. If he did this three times, he was reinstated, and the game went on with two players. Great skill was necessary for the striker to knock the ball so far as to allow of an entire run. We have seen it frequently done, however. The home bye being opposite where now the steps over the fence to the yard stand, we have seen the ball knocked over the Dr. Haigh lot and fall in the old Hale lot where Mr. Morgan now lives. *He who did this was a hero.*

If you don't know what that means go to the snapping turtle Carlyle, unless you talk baseball slang. If you do, "your countenance was never sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and you had better turn to the "Arabian Nights" or "Robinson Crusoe."

A loud shout told of the misfortune of some poor fellow, whose awkwardness, perhaps, ruined his fellows as well as himself. And the "outs" were "in" and the "ins" were "out." And the game went on and the fun with it, "until night or Blucher" in the person of "Old Daniel" put an end to it.

"Old Daniel" of the stern countenance and kindly heart—he who could read at sight any passage in the Latin or Greek classics of the school books, or work any sum in arithmetic, or problem in algebra, no matter how his mind might be preoccupied. All the puzzled boy had to do was to go to him and put his finger on the place where he had stalled, and he was out of the "mud" in no time. The debt of gratitude to such as "Old Daniel" some have vainly tried to cast up. It can only be reckoned where it will be paid, "as we shall know hereafter."

"But past is all his fame." "The very spot where lies his grave has al most been forgot"—to the lasting shame of his former scholars, including the writer, who owes to this Presbyterian minister, and to another, the Reverend George MacNeill, and the Old Donaldson Academy, nearly all of his school training, and most gladly acknowledges the debt.

We have enough Romanism in our creed to say of these,

"God rest their souls in peace."

"Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care.
Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

The Old Hundred boys were the men who commanded regiments under the Starry Cross, or carried muskets under Pettigrew up the heights of Gettysburg and never faltered or grew faint-hearted, "while all the world wondered;" who, later, stood the brunt of reconstruction, and by their patient endurance of wilful wrongs under "*ως victis*," added lustre to their martial glory, and crowned, later still, their silvered locks with the laurels of the victories of peace.

These boys now rule this glorious South and will hand down their burnished shields to worthy sons, whose strong arms, stout hearts, and quick minds will ever answer the call of duty.

What can we expect or hope for from the boys who will give a quarter to stand by and look on, and enjoy other boys' play, and read about it in the papers and talk slang—and strut about in base ball clothes.

What fun in a game that requires a certain pair of breeches to play in. Fiddle sticks! tom-foolery! base ball! If greatness ever comes to such it will certainly be "thrust upon them."

Enough.

Now boys, base ball boys, don't get mad. Base ball weather is always hot. If your feelings are touched, hire some one to take your place, employ a substitute, base ball fashion, and let him get mad.

After all, perhaps, it is a mere matter of taste—so said that famous woman who drew the lacteal fluid from the generous cow.

Good bye, boys, Old Hundred boys!

"When a fellow gits old, I tell you
its nice
To think of his youth and his fun
on the ice,
To think of the springtime, 'in the
long, long ago'—
Of the peach trees abloom, an' the
daisies ablow;
To think of the play in meadow an'
grove,
Where little legs wrassled, or little
han's strove
To think of the loyalty, valor and
truth
Of the friendships that hallo'ed the
season of youth!"

B.

The Race Issue in the Campaign.

Atlanta Journal.

No doubt thousands of votes were lost to the Democrats in the doubtful States because of the effort to disfranchise the illiterate negroes in the South. This was evidenced by the questions asked Mr. Bryan and Senator Tillman and other Democratic speakers in every State. They had no sooner begun the discussion of the problem of giving liberty to the Filipinos then up rose a Republican in the audience and demanded to know "How about the disfranchisement in North Carolina or Mississippi?"

True, Mr. Bryan and Senator Tillman always had a ready answer to the question, but it served to bring on the race question on which the north and south are so far apart, and the discussion was turned to the disadvantage of the Democrats by the Republicans attempting to show that Bryan was trying to free the brown race in the Philippines, while he approved or failed to condemn the suppression of negro suffrage in the south.

Wilkesboro Chronicle.

The principle issue that turned many of the Northern States for McKinley was the sectional issue. The hatred of the South, while it has somewhat died out, whoops up certain classes of those fellows, better than anything else. Southern hatred and Hanna's barrel did the work.

Mr. Harrell Scores the Missionaries.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says:

In a letter from Tien Tsin, China, dated October 4th, which was received here to-day, Eugene G. Harrell, of the United States quartermaster's department, writes to a relative: "We are at work in China. We are camping out in tents, but are very comfortable. This is the most desolate land you can imagine. Large cities are destroyed and everything is burned and not one of the original inhabitants remain. Dead bodies of men, women and children constantly float in the river past our offices and the dogs drag them out of the water and fight over them before picking the bones clean. This city had 900,000 population, but the people have all gone to the country, that is all who were not slain, leaving everything to be hind them to be looted. The Russians are doing most of the looting and butchery. The people at home will never know the truth of the situation here. The missionaries are largely responsible for all the trouble, in trying to force a new religion on the Chinese against their will. These people are as fixed in their worship as we are and they do not care to have their religion denounced by us any more than we would submit to a lot of Chinese missionaries going to America to preach Buddhism. The missionaries are now living at $10 a day hotels here and in Japan and do not want to go home, because it would put them out of a job. I have been told by good authority that some zealous missionaries had been hiring Chinamen to profess Christianity."

The Load of Clevelandism Too Much for Bryan to Overcome.

Rockingham Anglo-Saxon.

The Charlotte Observer observes that "Congress has not since 1868 been so heavily Republican." That's just another of the Observer's ordinary misstatements of facts. The Fifty fourth Congress, elected in 1894, while the Observer's idol was President and the Democratic party under his leadership, had only 102 Democratic members in the House to 246 Republicans. The Democrats will have in the next House about 146 members, or an increase of 42 over the last election when Cleveland was at the head of the party.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

The Haymount Whist Club.

The Haymount Whist Club, which was recently organized, held their first meeting last Thursday, and were entertained most delightfully by Col. and Mrs. C. W. Broadfoot.

Investigating A Rumor.

Acting Coroner Dr. John MacRae and Deputy Sheriff Monaghan went out over Massey's Hill Friday morning to investigate a rumor that a man had been found murdered in that vicinity. They could only learn that on Tuesday a young man living in the neighborhood had discovered some bloody clothes in the road, and that later he met a negro who told him that he had just seen the dead body of a man in a creek nearby. The young man came home and reported these facts, but no one made any further inquiry, and it is not known who the man was who saw the body or where he saw it.

The New Bank.

Mr. W. J. Edwards has now perfected all arrangements for the opening of the new National Bank in this city. He has purchased from Mr. Joel Johnson the building next to the Nimocks building and will begin the work of fitting it up by the middle of the month. He has made application for a charter, and when he receives the authority he will be ready to begin business. The directors are W. J. Edwards, of Sanford; H. E. Clements, W. H. Britton, T. B. Upchurch, J. W. McLauchlin and W. H. Sikes.

Fayetteville is now in the public eye. Only a few days ago Mr. W. H. McDonald, cashier of the Bank of Enfield, and president of the new Bank at Red Springs, was in the city, prospecting with a view of establishing a bank, but learning of Mr. Edwards's enterprise he gave the matter up, temporarily at least.

We further learn that it is the purpose of Mr. Edwards and his associates to establish a Savings Bank here, a separate institution entirely from the proposed National Bank.

Party Reorganization.

Atlanta Constitution.

Once more the Democratic party has been in struggle—once more defeated, as has often been the case with the cause of freedom—once more the recipient of advice from those who fought not within the ranks, and who would bring discredit upon those who were in the thick of the fight. It must be somewhat amusing to a calm observer to listen to the commiseration which proceeds from within the ranks of Republicanism. Men who voted for a protective tariff would teach the Democratic party tariff reform; those who voted for extra-constitutionalism would recall the form of strict construction; those who voted to give the right of way to trusts would now tell us how to curb them. Verily, these belated friends assume to themselves exceeding virtue, and with the stain of Arnold upon their garments would claim the virtue of Washington. Men who in trusted places betrayed the party which honored them; who not only sulked in their tents on the day of battle, but who actually voted for Republicanism with all that it implies are now ready to claim position as Democratic leaders, and do not hesitate to assault those who were true in the conflict.

No Cause for Discouragement.

Senator Vest.

There is no cause for discouragement to Democrats in the result of the late election. History has simply repeated itself. No political party in this country has ever been able to defeat an Administration which was carrying on a foreign war. The Federal party was destroyed because of its opposition to the war of 1812, and while the Whigs elected General Taylor in 1848, notwithstanding their opposition to the Mexican War, the election of Taylor was caused by the fact that the people believed him to have been unfairly treated by Polk's Administration, and they resented what they conceived to be an injustice to a gallant soldier. It must be remembered, however, that Taylor was the last Whig President elected, and Fillmore, who succeeded him, was the last Whig President in the White House.

The Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference at Newbern did little of local interest Friday. The day was devoted to a discussion of Missionary work.

A correspondent says:

Rev. D. H. Tuttle made a strong appeal in behalf of the suffering Methodists in Galveston, Texas. Bishop Morrison then took a collection for them, which amounted to $931 50. This amount will be increased to $1 000.

The Bishop's cabinet is not leaking much, yet the "knowing ones" say there will be an unusually large number of changes. Bishop Morrison holds the reins with a steady hand, and carries on the business rapidly.

The committees are hard at work and to-morrow will be a day of reports.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headache and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

In Congress.

In executive session Wednesday the Senate considered the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The treaty and the amendment to it suggested by the committee on foreign relations were read at the instance of Senator Lodge, who took charge of the treaty on behalf of the committee.

THE HOUSE.

The House devoted the day to the army reorganization bill, which was brought up under a special order, adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side. Lieutenant General Miles and a number of army officers were interested spectators throughout the day. Only two republicans participated in the general debate—Chairman Hull, of the military committee, who was in charge of the bill, and Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who is a member of the military committee.

McCall, of Massachusetts, republican, then aroused the only enthusiasm of the day against the measure. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican tariff bill, he refused to follow his party. Yesterday he attacked the whole Philippine policy of the administration.

Correction.

In printing the report on "The Improvement of the Cape Fear," in which the bringing of Canova's statue of Washington to *Wilmington* is mentioned, the types said to *Washington*

Old Hundred.

Read that delightful story of the past—"Old Hundred"—which will be found on the 2d page. Even the baseball crank may be mellowed, if not reformed, by it; while all must be charmed by its style and informed by its philosophy.

Golf Club Organized.

A Golf Club has been organized in this city, and starts out with a goodly number of members. The following officers were elected:

W. L. Holt, President.
Herbert Lutterloh, Treasurer.
H. M. Pemberton, Secretary.

A portion of the "arsenal," which has heretofore been used for golf in a little red way, will be put in order, and it will make a splendid ground.

Probably a dozen of the number know how to play this now famous Scotch game, and they will undertake to teach those who are beginners.

In Memory of Miss Linnie Bynum.

Mrs. Ellen F. Wyckoff, of Statesville, North Carolina's famous poetess, pays the following lovely tribute to the memory of a young lady we all learned to esteem so highly:

In rarest flowers of daintiest, sweetest grace
And purity, it seems to me that I can trace
A likeness to her winsome, sunny face.

And when the waking stars, in sweet surprise
Look down upon the dewy night from evening skies,
I feel the watching of her tender eyes.

When birds are singing and when laughing waters fall,
When low winds sigh and ring doves softly call,
I hear the music of her singing through them all.

When breezes stir the leaves of some sweet scented vine
And come with touch of healing through the fragrant pine,
I think I feel her kisses on these lips of mine.

Is it Memory that shows her to me everywhere,
Afar and near, in flower and sky and air,
Or, in her strange new living is she really there?

Fowler to Contest.

It is stated on good authority that ex-congressman Jno. E. Fowler is preparing to contest the election of Hon. Chas. R. Thomas to a seat in the Fifty-Seventh Congress. Why he should do so is past understanding as Mr. Thomas's majority was about 2,000, while in 1898, when Fowler was also the opponent of Thomas, the latter had only a hundred or two majority, and yet Fowler made no contest.

Rock-a-Bye Baby

These are sweet words, but how much pain and suffering they used to mean. It's different now. Since Mother's Friend has become known expectant mothers have been spared much of the anguish of childbirth. Mother's Friend is a liniment to be applied externally. It is rubbed thoroughly into the muscles of the abdomen. It gives elasticity and strength, and when the final great strain comes they respond quickly and easily without pain. Mother's Friend is never taken internally. Internal remedies at this time do more harm than good. If a

woman is supplied with this splendid liniment she need never fear rising or swelling breasts, morning sickness, or any of the discomforts which usually accompany pregnancy,

The proprietor of a large hotel in Tampa, Fla., writes: "My wife had an awful time with her first child. During her second pregnancy, Mother's Friend was used and the baby was born easily before the doctor arrived. It's certainly great."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

News of Interest.

Boers attack a British convoy and destroy half of it.

Sam Redfern, the oldest convict in the penitentiary, is pardoned by the Governor.

Georgia mill owners have formed an association to prevent working children in factories.

Kruger reaches The Hague, where he is enthusiastically received by the public and officially welcomed.

Six thousand Dutchmen attended the Afrikander congress near Worcester, Cape Colony. They will petition for autonomy for the republics.

Governor Lind appoints Charles A. Towne senator until the legislature which meets January 8th, shall elect a successor to the late Senator Davis.

The state board of agriculture increases the commissioner's salary to $2,000, decides to establish a fish hatchery at Ayoca and transacts much other business.

General Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, under suspension, has been restored to duty and retired, and Colonel John F. Weston has been appointed his successor.

The bill for reduction of the war taxes is introduced in the house.

An American force consisting of native scouts has a fierce fight with Filipinos.

The powers have agreed to the terms for peace which are to be submitted to China.

Congressman Kitchin introduces a resolution for repeal of the fifteenth amendment.

Charles A. Towne has been offered the position of senator, to succeed the late Senator Davis.

The manager of the Grand opera house, of Atlanta, is notified by the police that the proposed Sunday evening concert cannot be held.

The negro disfranchisement question is attracting much attention in Virginia. The democrats there will adopt a "war veteran" for a "grandfather" exemption clause.

The Body Taken Home.

Mrs. Chafin and her son, Mr. B. E. Chafin, returned from Boardman last Wednesday, and left Thursday for Chicago with the remains of Mr. S. B. Chafin, who died at Mrs. McDonald's Saturday, and whose body has since been in the keeping of J. R. McNeill & Sons, undertakers. The widow and son went to Boardman to wind up the affairs of the late Mr. Chafin before taking the long trip with the body to Chicago.

Services at St. Philips.

Pretty little St. Philips in Campbellton was crowded Wednesday for the opening service of the Missionary services being held there last week. Revs. I. W. Hughes, W. H. Tomlins and J. N. Starr conducted the service, and the latter preached the opening sermon, which was a beautifully expressed and comprehensive discourse on "God, the Father, and Man's Relation to Him.

BLOOD POISON CURED BY B. B. B.

Bottle Free to Sufferers.

Deep-seated, obstinate cases, the kind that have resisted doctors, hot springs and patent medicine treatment, quickly yield to B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) thoroughly tested for 30 years. Have you mucous patches in your mouth? Sore Throat? Eruptions? Eating Sores? Bone Pains? Itching Skin? Swollen Glands? Stiff Joints? Copper Colored Spots? Chancres? Ulceration on the body? Hair and eyebrows fall out? Is the Skin a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers? Then this wonderful B. B. B. specific will completely change the whole body into a clean, perfect condition, free from eruptions, and skin smooth with the glow of perfect health. B. B. B drains the poison out of the system so the symptoms cannot return. At the same time B. B. B. builds up the broken down constitution and improves the digestion. So sufferers may test B. B. B. a trial bottle will be given away free of charge

B. B. B. for sale by druggists at $1 per large bottle, or 6 large bottles (full treatment) $5. Complete directions each bottle. For trial bottle, address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga. Describe trouble and Free medical advice given.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. H. HUNTER D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.

DR. PATTERSON,
DENTIST.

OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.
Offers his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Consumption

is destruction of lung by a growing germ, precisely as mouldy cheese is destruction of cheese by a growing germ.

If you kill the germ, you stop the consumption. You can or can't, according to when you begin.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil: take a little at first.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other.

It acts as a food; it is the easiest food. Seems not to be food; makes you hungry; eating is comfortable. You grow stronger. Take more; not too much; enough is as much as you like and agrees with you. Satisfy hunger with usual food; whatever you like and agrees with you.

When you are strong again, have recovered your strength---the germs are dead; you have killed them.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A Big Bear Captured.

Messrs. Harry and Addison Lambeth returned home last Thursday from a trip to Cedar Creek, this city, with plenty of evidence of a successful bear hunt. They brought one of the feet, and it is an immense one, of a big black bear which was caught in a trap that day, near the home of Mr. J. D. Jersey, on Big Island. They also brought a quantity of bear steak, which they sent around to their friends who had expressed a fondness for bear meat.

For several weeks the neighborhood of Big Island has been terrorized by several bears, which have made away with hundreds of domestic animals from fowls to cows. So a number of traps were set, and yesterday one of the monsters was caught. It had to be shot before any one would dare go near the trap. It weighed a little over two hundred and fifty pounds.

The next term of the Criminal Court meets in this city on Monday, December 31st. We state this because there seems to be some confusion as to the date.

In the list of committees announced at Conference yesterday, we notice the name of our townsman, Mr. James M. Lamb, on the committee of Church Property.

There is a young Chinaman here to establish a laundry. He is dressed in melican style, but wears a cue, which he has hidden under his hat.

A High Compliment.

A great New York publishing house, in an advertisement pays the following high tribute to a former Fayetteville boy, now one of America's most distinguished artists:

THE MADONNA AND CHILD. By *Elliott Daingerfield.*

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, an artist of New York, enjoys the rare distinction of being the only American painter who has produced a "Madonna and Child" with which the American people have become enraptured. The reproduction has met with success from the start, and the interest in it grows continually, those who have learned to love it never tiring of its beauty.

New Zealanders Annihilated.

By cable to the Observer.

Pretoria, December 8.—A hundred New Zealanders who were in Gen. Padget's fight at Rhenoster Kop had all their officers and thirty men killed and wounded. They fought with dogged courage for seventeen hours without moving.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cough or cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. One Minute Cough Cure will cure throat and lung troubles quicker than any other preparation known. Many doctors use it as a specific for gripe. It is an infallible remedy for croup. Children like it and mothers endorse it. King Bros.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 13, 1900

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPE FEAR.

The navigation committee is sending out the following letter to Mayors and Chambers of Commerce of North Carolina cities and to members-elect to the Legislature:

Citizens Committee on
Improvement of the Cape Fear,
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1900.

Dear Sir:

Some fifteen months ago, the business men of this section began to agitate the subject of improving the Cape Fear River between this city and Wilmington, so as to secure a uniform minimum depth of water throughout the year of 4, 6, or 8 feet. Such control of internal waterways by engineering devices is common in the highly civilized States of Western Europe, and it seemed to us that there was no reason why our own great country, with its vaster wealth, should lag behind those naturally less favored nations in its treatment of such an important matter.

In North Carolina, the Cape Fear River would, of course, first attract the Government's attention, if it should share our views on the general subject, because of the commercial history of the river, and of Fayetteville as the head of navigation thereon, in the period before the Railroad Era disturbed natural conditions. Even since that era set in, and in the face of the changed conditions of transportation which it established, the Government has felt called upon to take over control of the river between Wilmington and Fayetteville and to make Fayetteville a port of entry. Replacing the old Cape Fear Navigation Company, which operated under the State's charter, it has sought, by a system of jetties, to arrest the effect of deforestation upon the river's water supply. The object of the movement which we are now bringing to your attention is to induce the Government to substitute for this crude and insufficient method the modern system of treatment of internal waterways which is employed in Europe and which is now being taken up in some portions of this country.

The proposition to this end at once engaged the attention of Captain Lucas, the enlightened engineer officer of the United States army stationed at Wilmington. At his suggestion, an appropriation for a preliminary survey of the river between Wilmington and Fayetteville was secured just before the adjournment of Congress in June last. The survey was completed in November, and the fact demonstrated that, by the construction of two or more locks, a uniform minimum depth of water of 4, 6, or 8 feet could be secured throughout the year, according to the appropriation which might be made by Congress.

The movement for this appropriation has been chiefly conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of Fayetteville, but it has been heartily taken up and approved by the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington and by the Produce Exchange and the Merchants' Association of that city. It has also attracted widespread interest beyond the Cape Fear section, and, so far as we are informed, is approved throughout the State. The Raleigh News and Observer, for example, said: "The improvement of the Cape Fear becomes a matter of great importance in which the whole State will co-operate with Fayetteville." More recently, Justice Walter Clark, in a paper which he was requested by the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce to write on the subject of the commercial needs of that city, urged the importance of securing "the competition of water rates at our *nearest river port*," Fayetteville.

On the 15th of November, just past, Captain Lucas explained to a meeting of our citizens the necessity for demonstrating that the interests involved were sufficient to justify the Government's action, before he could recommend such an appropriation as would be required. The undersigned were appointed a committee for that purpose, and their report is appended. By this you will see that the "commercial case" is proved many times over, and that the pecuniary interest of nearly the whole population of North Carolina, as well as the convenience of most of them, is involved.

Attention is asked to the obvious fact that while the proposed improvement would result in a re-location of the points of freight dispersion entirely in the interest of North Carolina, the effect upon the railways within our borders would be to secure eventually a large accession of business which the restoration of the natural trade route of the State would create, and that this would many times repay them for the comparatively small business which they would lose.

Our object in addressing this communication to you is to ask your earnest co-operation with us in bringing every available influence to bear on Congress in behalf of this great work.

We request a reply, with such suggestions as may occur to you—and have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,
E. J. Hale,
W. L. Holt,
F. R. Rose,
R. L. Williams,
W. M. Morgan,
W. S. Cook,
A. H. Slocomb,
H. C. Bash,
J. A. King.

[Here follows the report published in the Daily OBSERVER of December 5th and the Weekly OBSERVER of December 6th.]

A marked copy of the WEEKLY OBSERVER of December 6th, containing the brief history of the present movement that appeared in the DAILY OBSERVER of December 4th, and the report of the committee that appeared in the DAILY OBSERVER of December 5th, was mailed on Sunday night to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

A Cincinnati dispatch says the engagement is announced of Miss Clara Longworth of that city and Count de Chambrun of Paris.

A special dispatch from the Hague says that it is reported that Mr. Kruger is seeking to obtain a conference with Lord Salisbury.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the antiforeign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self control.

Posting of antiforeign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shangtung in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The Boxers.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tsung-li-yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided in this common policy enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Mantchoo sentiment.

Marine Guard Withdrawn.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The president continues by narrating the growth of the Boxer movement, the fighting at Taku and the siege of the legations in Peking and continues:

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued, and a sort of armistice was agreed upon which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded or any aid given save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen-hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

Our Policy.

The president then tells in brief the story of the rescue of the legations and proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerately entertained.

The president recapitulates the attitude of the administration to the Russian and French notes and concludes that part of his message relating to China as follows:

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

The Paris Exposition.

The president then refers to various matters affecting foreign countries rather than our own and continues by speaking of our part in the Paris exhibition. He says:

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury—namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 322—2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Relations With the Powers.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration, that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives, has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pango-Pango.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortunately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Boundary Questions.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed; but, however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is shown, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

The Isthmian Canal.

The growth of Japan is next referred to. The president says our commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive. The movement for international arbitration is the subject of another paragraph, and the president then turns to the interoceanic canal. He says:

The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so styled Eyre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

We await the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Karput.

The failure of action by the senate at its last session upon the commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part, and the other governments interested have concurred, with the exception of one convention.

The Pan-American Fair.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

The president dwells on the value of the consular reports and then turns to the revenues and expenditures. He says:

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89 and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.97 as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,474,767.78, a reduction of $95,066,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900 as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $980,000,000 and the expenditures $900,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance Nov. 30 was $139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last there would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued, the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000, would be $289,303,794.50. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was $296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30, $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added $22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there are held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion, making a total holding of free gold amounting to $93,047,373.15.

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Financial Act of 1900.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to a modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than $50,000 and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded $2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $343,489,526 and greater than in 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

The Merchant Marine.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration, this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for the profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and farreaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippine Question.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago.

The president then speaks of the appointment of the Philippine commission and his instructions to that body. He continues:

Coincidently with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

The Commission's Reports.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before, that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule, that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000 available for needed public improvements, that a stringent civil service law is in preparation, that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self supporting and self administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed. It must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico and Cuba.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

When the convention concludes its labors, I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila.

The Army.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 879 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000 and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps.

The president speaks of the rapid growth of the postal service and approves the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for more officers and men. The pension roll shows a net increase of 2,010 names. Action is recommended in the way of increasing the number of schools in Alaska. Progress is noted in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the Hawaiian Islands. The president in connection with labor says:

In my annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

Civil Service.

The civil service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance.

Its needs are fully set forth in its report, I invite attention to the report and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employees of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every departmental building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is not only exhausted, but the walls of rooms are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of many rooms is filled with file cases, and garrets and basements, which were never intended and are unfitted for their accommodation, are crowded with them.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence; it will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4.

Death of Young Mr. Easterling.

Mr. K. E Easterling, of the Observer Bennettsville, where he went early Observer force, returned Monday from last week to be with his brother, Mr. Eugene Easterling, who was dying with consumption. This young man (and he was just 22 years old) died Thursday afternoon and was buried Friday afternoon, Rev. C. W. Creighton, of the Methodist church, conducting the burial services.

Highway Robbery.

A white man named Garner, of Hope Mills, was found in a state of great agitation on Massey's Hill Saturday night, and, to Deputy Sherif Monaghan, who hurried to the scene in response to a telephone message from the Holt-Morgan mill, he explained that he had been held up and robbed. He said that while he was driving home a negro sprang upon him, pulled him from his cart and rifled his pockets of fifteen dollars. The deputy sheriff set out in search of the highwayman, but, after a ride of several hours, could learn nothing of him.

Knights of Pythias Convention.

The Knights of Pythias convention for the fourth district of this Grand Domain will meet with Cumberland Lodge tonight (Thursday) 13th instant, at 7:30 o'clock. The Grand Chancellor, Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal will be present, each of whom will address the convention, while State lecturer, J. Robert Jordan, will conduct a "school of instructions" and exemplify the "unwritten work." Delegates from the lodges at Rowland, Maxton, Lumberton, Laurinburg, Red Springs and Raeford are expected and all members of Cumberland Lodge and all visiting Knights who are in possession or entitled to the S. A. P. W. will be welcomed. Light refreshments will be served by the entertainment committee.

The Powers Agree.

By telegraph to the Observer

London, Dec'r 12—The negotiations of the powers, in regard to a joint China note, were concluded satisfactorily yesterday, all the powers agreeing to the conditions identically as outlined by Count Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, on Nov. 10th, with the exception of the introductory clause, saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

A running Fight with Dewet,

By cable to the Observer.

London, Dec. 12—Lord Kitchener cables from Pretoria that Gen. Knox reports from Helvetia, that he is engaged in a running fight with Gen. Dewet's burghers who are moving in the direction of Reddersburg. Another column is ready there to co operate with Knox. Thirteen prisoners captured by the Boers at Barberton, have been released. Gen. Kitchener states that the Boers raided Riverton road station yesterday.

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe.
King Bros.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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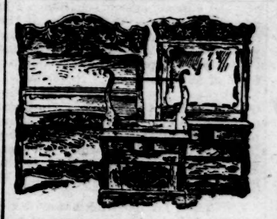

It is not my intention to sell my Furniture by large attractive advertisements I simply drop in an advertisement to remind you that

"The Old Reliable Newberry Furniture House"

is the place to get all kind of new, latest designed Furniture at the very lowest prices. I invite you to call when you are wanting anything in my line, and I feel sure that the prices and quality will sell the goods.

C B. NEWBERRY.

-NOW-

Is the Time to Open Your Hearts and Purses, Too.

At our Store you will find a lot of useful things and no trash.

Buck's Stoves and Ranges,

A Good Selection of Guns,

A beautiful line of nickled copper, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Chafing Dishes, Serving Dishes and other useful articles,

A Handsome Lot of Bronzed Andirons,

Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheares, Razors, Strops, Table Cutlery, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Carvers, etc. When we mention these we do not forget the fact that we are

Headquarters on General Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

We are agents for the celebrated

Clover Leaf Cement,

and we buy it in carload lots and are prepared to give the lowest prices.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE

THE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 13, 1900.

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Blue—Notice.
Horne & Sons—Hot Drinks.
S. Sheetz's Sons—Merry Christmas!
Hollingsworth & Co.—Open Every Night
McDuffie Drug Store—Xmas is Coming.
Huske Hardware House—Now is the Time, Etc.

We offer the Weekly Observer and Home and Farm, one year, for only $1.25; two papers for almost the price of one.

"Home and Farm" is one of the popular papers among the farmers. It has four departments—woman's, children's, poultry and dairy. Subscribe now.

A Remarkable Crop.

Our townsman Mr. W. R. Clark, made the following remarkable crop, on seven acres of land (Honrine place): 300 bushels of corn, 31½ bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of peas, 2 000 pounds of fodder and 3,000 pounds of hay.

Mr. Oates and the Baptist.

Mr. Oates, Editor of the North Carolina Baptist, who has just returned from Raleigh, when asked about the action of the convention in regard to the Recorder resolution and his paper, said that for his part he had no desire to sell the Baptist, as it was now on a good paying basis.

York Gets Six Months.

In the Federal court in Raleigh Monday evening, J. L. York, who was convicted last week of fraudulent use of the mails through the Fayetteville postoffice, was sentenced by Judge Purnell to six months in New Hanover county jail and to pay a fine of $100.

Engagement of Well-Known Young People Announced.

A Raleigh correspondent makes the following announcement:

The engagement of Robert Lilly Gray, son of R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, and Miss Mary S. MacRae, daughter of ex-Judge James C. MacRae, dean of the law school at the State University, was announced today. The marriage will take place next month.

Next Meeting of Electoral College.

The Electoral College will meet the second Monday in January in the Senate chamber. Hon. D. H. McLean will preside and Mr. C. L. Abernethy is secretary. The Raleigh News & Observer says:

Mr. Wooten, of Lenoir, will nominate Mr. Bryan, and the nomination will be seconded by Mr. W. A. Guthrie. Mr. Stevenson will be put in nomination by Mr. W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, and the nomination seconded by Mr. H. L. Cook, of Fayetteville.

Wanted the Girls First.

The Register of Deeds has granted 6 marriage licenses so far this month—2 to whites and 4 to colored couples. The two whites were granted Saturday, and the prospective grooms left the following request: "Please ask the newspaper reporter not to make a note of these two licenses, as we will have to run the gauntlet of the 'old folks' opposition, and we do not want them to get wind of the affair until we are all fixed, then we will be glad to have the affair written up."

J. L. York Convicted.

J. L. York, who was bound over to the Federal court from this city for fraudulent use of the mails, was tried in Raleigh last Friday before Judge Purnell and convicted.

He was represented by Messrs Bellamy and Busbee & Busbee. His attorneys made a motion in arrest of judgment, which will come up to-day.

Jim Bailey, sent up from this county charged with selling whisky, was also convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail and a $100 fine.

We Lose Mr. Cuninggim.

It is unexpected and bad news that the Methodists of this city are discussing today—the loss of their beloved and much honored pastor, Rev. W. L. Cuninggim, and it is not only the Methodists, but the people of all denominations that will sincerely regret his removal to another field.

Mr. Cuninggim, who is one of the foremost members of the North Carolina conference, has been pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church for the past two years, and during his stay here has endeared himself to every member of his congregation, for not only has he proven a power in the pulpit, but he has been a power for good in a pastoral way.

Mr. Cuninggim goes to Durham and his successor, Rev. T. A. Smoot, comes to us from Greensboro. Mr. Smoot, who is a young man, is highly spoken of, and, though he will have much to do to fill the big place occupied by the retiring pastor, he will receive a warm welcome from one of the best churches in the denomination, and his hands will be upheld in every good work he undertakes.

Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says: "For years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me." It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. King Bros.

To Protect Our Game.

Cumberland county contains abundance of game, and our people are beginning to realize the importance of protecting this valuable asset. A number of local sportsmen will ask Cumberland's members of the Legislature to pass the following through to a law:

An Act to amend Chapter thirty-two of the public Laws of 1889

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1—That Chapter thirty-two of the laws of 1889, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Section 2—That this act shall apply only to the County of Cumberland.

Section 3—That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

This, it is said, will bring us under the general game law as the rest of the State. The law of 1889 exempts "Craven, Cumberland and Duplin" as to "doves, robbins and larks," and allows under certain conditions the killing of "quail and partridges" in the summer on ones own land, which it is claimed may be used as a cloak, as it it now stands, to protect the already too frequent violators of the general law. Caught in mid-summer with a bag full of hen partridges, all they have to say now is that "they were out for larks," or if caught in the act that the "partridges were a-digging up corn," and away they go rejoicing.

Cumberland's Domestic Animals.

We received last Saturday bulletin 17 of the Twelfth Census, which represents an entirely new departure in census taking. It gives the number of domestic animals, (not on farms or ranges,) in the United States. This census includes all live stock not located on farms or ranges, and all domestic animals in cities, towns and villages, employed in various industries, (except farming) and for pleasure.

For Cumberland County, N. C., the census gives the following figures: Number of inclosures reporting domestic animals, 358; all neat cattle, 219; calves under 1 year, 45; steers, 15; bulls, 9; heifers, under 2 years, 19; dairy cows, 2 years and over, 123; other cows, 8; all horses, 179; colts, under 1 year, 1; 2 years and over, 178; all mules, 64; asses, 1; swine, 580; goats, 21.

The above figures probably cover only Fayetteville and Hope Mills, as these are the only towns in Cumberland County. Are there not more than 179 horses in Fayetteville and Hope Mills, and are there not more than 123 milch cows?

The Trial of the Sampson County Populists.

The case of the Sampson County Populists, including ex Congressman Fowler, Geo. E. Butler, brother of the Senator, and other prominent Populists, charged with criminal libel in that they wrote or endorsed an alleged slanderous article published in the Caucasian, in reference to Capt. J. D. Kerr and other Democrats of Sampson, came up for trial last week at Duplin Superior Court at Kenansville. Judge Moore, before whom the case was to be tried, at first granted a continuance at the request of the prosecution, but later upon insistence of defendants' counsel he sustained a motion to quash bill of indictments for defects in same, and for some irregularity in the grand jury.

The case attracted widespread attention, and there were more than 125 witnesses for the defendants alone. The attorneys for the prosecution were John E. Woodard, W. R. Allen and Solicitor Duffy; for defendants, Stevens, Beasley and Weeks, Capt. C. M. Cooke and F. R. Cooper.

Mr. Clarence Vann Married.

On Wednesday morning, December 5th, Mr. Clarence Ashton Vann was united in marriage to Miss Selma Willis, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Willis, of Greenville, Tenn.

It was a beautiful home wedding, though very quiet on account of the serious illness of the bride's father, who is one of the leading physicians of that place. Only the immediate family and a few friends being present.

Mr. Vann, who went to Greenville three years ago to accept a position with Brown Manufacturing Co., has gained quite a reputation, and is one of the leading salesmen of the firm.

They will make their home in Greenville for the present.

News of Interest.

Lieutenant Hobson's condition is much improved.

Lloyds Weekly London Newspaper says it learns that the Duke and Duchess of York will visit the United States on their return journey from Austria via Canada.

The Echo de Paris' correspondent at The Hague says: "The Queen said to Mr. Kruger to-day: 'Have confidence in God, who will protect you and yours. I will show my friendship when the moment arrives, but not now.'"

Emperor William will send a special envoy shortly to make a tour of notable American stock farms, with the view of purchasing saddle and carriage horses for the imperial stables. Hitherto the court has purchased exclusively in Hungary and England.

The Dispensary Question.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Tuesday says:

The dispensary question is again to the front in Cumberland county, and, as in the last Legislature, the members are again divided. One member favors an election by the qualified voters. This is opposed by the other members unless "a sufficient petition of the white qualified voters" ask for such election. Still others propose a middle ground, namely, that all parties agree on a white primary, whose instructions shall be followed.

Help is needed at once when a person's life is in danger. A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious and should be stopped at once. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures coughs and colds and worst cases of croup, bronchitis, grippe and other throat and lung troubles. King Bros.

Conference Appointments.

The Conference at Newbern adjourned Monday to meet next year in Fayetteville. Bishop H. C. Morrison announced the appointments just before adjournment. The appointments for this district are:

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—B. R. HALL, P. E.

Hay Street—T. A. Smoot.
Campbellton and Rose Chapel—L. Johnson.
Cumberland—H. G. Stamey.
Cokesbury—G O. Green.
Sampson, supply—D. A. Futrill.
Lillington, supply—W. B Humble.
Buck Horn—W. H. Townsend.
Dunn—W. A. Forbes.
Newton Grove—W. Y. Everton.
Pittsboro—J. H Frizzell.
Haw River—J. T. Draper.
Deep River—B B. Culbreth.
Siler City—J. Sanford.
Carthage—L. E. Thompson.
Jonesboro—J. M. Ashby.
Goldston—J. C. Humble.
Sanford—W. F. Craven.

It will be seen that Fayetteville loses Rev. W. L. Cuninggim from Hay Street church and Rev. P. D. Woodall from Campbellton.

The Buckhorn church loses Rev. L. M. Chafin, who goes to Roanoke Rapids.

Rev. F. A. Bishop remains presiding elder of the Washington district, and Rev. L. L. Nash at Washington station.

Our former townsman, Rev. J. H. Hall remains at Fifth Street church, Wilmington. Dr. W. H. Moore remains the presiding elder of Durham district.

The report on church property shows that there are six hundred and fifty churches in the conference valued at eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars; one hundred and twenty-six parsonages valued at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The Sunday School report shows six hundred and ten schools, with five thousand officers and teachers and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-eight scholars.

The report of Epworth League board shows an increase of ten leagues and four hundred members. The number of accessions in church membership this year is more than counterbalanced by deaths, withdrawals and expulsions.

The York Case.

Judge Purnell has not yet sentenced J. L. York, who was convicted Friday of fraudulent use of the mails.

The Raleigh Post of Saturday has the following account of the trial:

J. L. York, a well-known citizen of Fayetteville, was convicted yesterday in the U. S. District Court of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

The case occupied the greater part of the day court. Judge Purnell did not impose a sentence. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for eighteen months and a fine of $500. Attorneys for the defendant moved for an arrest of judgment.

The case was taken up yesterday morning at 10:30 and the jury had returned a verdict of guilty after being out twenty minutes.

Postoffice Inspector Jere Connelly, who worked up the case, was the principal witness. He testified that he went to Fayetteville to investigate the National Manufacturing Company and he found that there was no such concern there. He testified that J. L. York was using that fictitious name for the purpose of securing oils, machinery, lumber, roofing, household furniture and other supplies; that he secured these from many Northern firms, and that he made shipments to different parts of the country; that he used a very elaborate and fancily engraved letter head, which stated that the National Manufacturing Company was doing a manufacturing and importing business, and making a specialty of paints, etc. Mr. Connelly stated that the letter head was so pretentious that reputable business firms lost sight of their usual rules and made the shipments asked. He said York had no means and that he made no attempt to organize the company. He said he rented a box in the post office through which he received the mail of the National Manufacturing Company, and that he had no place of business.

The prisoner, who is a neat and well dressed young man of good appearance, looked well considering his confinement in jail.

He was almost faultless in his attire, his pants being carefully creased. He was the most stylish prisoner that has ever occupied the defendant's chair in this court. York is not affected by the verdict. When the foreman of the jury answered "guilty," the prisoner nodded his head as if he had anticipated it.

District Attorney Bernard conducted the prosecution, assisted by District Attorney Spears, while Mr. W. J. Bellamy, of Wilmington, and Busbee & Busbee of this city, appeared for the defendant. A plea of not guilty was entered by the prisoner, though he did not offer any witnesses in his behalf.

Among the witnesses against York were C. C. Fishburn, of Atlanta, representing the Atlanta Cotton Oil Company; R. M. Shanklin, of Philadelphia, representing the Crew-Levick, Oil Company; J. H. Stevens, of Kershaw, dealer in Lumber; John S. Brown, representing a Philadelphia machinery company. R. McMillan, of Fayetteville, testified that he bought roofing from York. G. M. Stancil and N. E. Bunting, of Fayetteville, testified also that they made purchases from him.

R. A. Southerland, agent of the A. C. L. at Fayetteville, testified as to goods consigned to the National Manufacturing Company.

J. M. Goddard, a hotel man at Fayetteville, testified that York was unable to pay his board, and that he took his personal effects.

On cross examination of witnesses it was developed that York had made some payments to firms from which he made purchases. On this point the defence laid great stress, contending that it eliminated the charge of fraud.

Lumber Bridge News.

One of our popular young ladies Miss Bessie Bullard will be married today (Tuesday) at 2:30 to Mr. Edmundson' assistant postmaster in Lumberton.

Miss Callie Malloy and Miss Annie Langford, of South Carolina, will be married the 19th of December.

The Robeson County Teachers' Association met in Lumberton Saturday. There were a goodly number present and several enthusiastic talks were made.

A good many of our people attended services at Galatia during the past week.

Mrs. John Shaw, of Georgia, spent the past week with relatives here. Mr. Shaw will come later.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

A Committee to Go to Washington To-Night.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Secretary, Mr. F. R. Rose. Besides a full attendance of the Directors, Mayor Cook and several other gentlemen, interested in the progress of our city, were also present.

A special committee was named to consist of Messrs. A. B. Williams, H. C. Bash and H. R. Horne to see what pledges as to freight would be given as an inducement to the railroads, that seem to be heading in this direction, to come here.

A telegram was read from Washington, saying that the River and Harbor Bill Committee would give a committee of our citizens a hearing on the proposed Cape Fear improvement on Thursday night. The following gentlemen were appointed to go to Washington Wednesday night to appear before the committee on this vitally important measure: Messrs. A. H. Slocomb, W. L. Holt, E. J. Hale, H. Lutterloh and W. S. Cook.

Some discussion was had in reference to the reports which have gone abroad about cruelty to negro operatives in the Silk Mill. These were shown to be without proper foundation, and a committee, consisting of E. J. Hale, H. W. Lilly, George Overbaugh and F. R. Rose, was appointed to prepare a statement setting forth the facts as they really exist.

Letters were read by the Secretary from persons contemplating the establishment of a cotton mill at this place, a match factory and a bleachery. The Secretary was requested to reply to each and to set forth the wonderful advantages this place promises for them and for all similar industries.

It was decided that the recent very exhaustive report of the committee (appointed by the citizens' meeting held at request of the Chamber of Commerce) on the Cape Fear improvement scheme—which places this undertaking on a much higher plane than a local one, interesting, in fact, the entire State—should be sent to the members of the Legislature, to the Mayors of all towns in the State and to the different Chambers of Commerce, with a view of enlisting the influence of as many as possible in the matter.

The committee to Washington was also charged with an important matter by which it is hoped a public building may be secured from the Government.

Several other matters of interest to the improvement of the town were discussed.

Returning From Conference.

Quite a number of the ministers and delegates passed through our city Tuesday on their return home from conference. With most of the preachers it is a brief season of well-earned rest from the arduous duties of the year just closed. Not a few stopped over in Fayetteville to spend a few days with relatives and friends, among whom we note the following:

Rev. B. H. Black, formerly pastor of Campbellton and Rose Chapel, this city, but now of Ocracoke and Portsmouth, who is the guest of Mr. J. J. Powers.

Rev. James H. Frizelle, who goes to Pittsboro next year, will spend the week with his uncle, Mr. W. P. Wemyss.

Rev. Wesley Craven, who is appointed to Sanford the coming year will visit the family of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Jackson, for a few days

Rev. L. M. Chaffin, a native of our town, and who has spent the greater part of his ministerial career in this section of the conference, goes to Roanoke Rapids another year.

The following, who attended the conference from Fayetteville, returned home on the 4:30 A. C. L. train Tuesday afternoon: Rev. B. R. Hall, Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. W. L. Cuninggim, Rev. P. D. Woodall, and Messrs. J. M. Lamb and Q. K. Nimocks. They report a most delightful session of the conference. Newberne, as usual, entertained the conference in royal style.

Third District's Congressional Vote.

The following is the official vote of this, the Third District, by counties for Congressman:

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Thomas.	Fowler.
Bladen,	1,163	1 250
Cumberland,	2,104	1 924
Duplin,	1 793	983
Craven,	2 197	1 286
Harnett,	1,348	1,063
Jones,	712	593
Moore,	1 684	1 709
Onslow,	1.292	287
Sampson,	1 248	2 437
Total,	13,541	11,682

Charles R. Thomas, Democrat, has 1,909 majority over John R. Fowler, Populist.

Fayetteville Scenes the Conference.

The North Carolina conference in session at Newberne Saturday voted to meet in Fayetteville next year.

Invitations were issued to the conference for next year by Grace Street Church, Wilmington, and by Hay Street Church, Fayetteville, with strong advocates for each. It was necessary to take a rising vote and count to decide the question, which was in favor of Fayetteville by 79 to 69.

The North Carolina conference has not met in Fayetteville since 1887. In that year the conference embraced the whole of North Carolina from the mountains to the sea. Since then the State has divided with two conferences, the North Carolina conference, embracing the eastern part of the State and the Western North Carolina conference.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver, remove obstructions and invigorate the system. King Bros.

RALEIGH LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 10, 1900.

The most important and difficult question that will confront the General Assembly, to convene four weeks hence, will be the financial one—the adjustment of expenses within the limit of the receipts, so as to properly and adequately meet the necessary running expenses of the State government out of the revenues derived annually from taxation.

There is not only urgent necessity for better provision for the two hospitals for the insane, but the Democratic party stands pledged to largely increase the educational appropriation, so as to provide better and longer terms for the public schools. There are other subjects of expense that will demand larger appropriations than at present, but it is not the purpose to go into these matters in detail at this time.

An examination of the State Treasurer's figures shows that the amount of revenue now annually derived by the State is not sufficient to meet the present current expenses; that for 1899 the sale of some investment bonds alone prevented a deficit, while for the past year there is an actual deficit of several thousands of dollars in the revenue as compared with receipts from all sources. Either the tax rate must be increased or new sources of revenue discovered, and in either event the exercise of much care and rare good judgment will be necessary. Several political doctors are already offering their advice and advertising their opinions as to how the job should be executed, and as usual the doctors differ.

ONE OF THE "PLANS."

Some advance the proposition that the white schools can secure at least fifty per cent. more money than at present by changing the law so as to give to the white schools all the school money derived for that purpose by the taxation of white people's property, and to the negro schools the money raised for school purposes by taxation of the property of negroes only—therefore, they argue, it is not necessary to increase taxes to provide better and longer schools for white children. A bill of this character was introduced in the Legislature two years ago by Representative Julian of Rowan, but it died in the committee room.

Others, who do not wholly favor this proposition, say that the appropriations for colored normal schools and others for the "higher education" of negroes should be lopped off entirely, but that a limited common school education for the negro children should be provided for by the whites taxing themselves for the purpose, as heretofore—and so it goes. The Legislature must settle all these things, and it is no easy job.

The people may count themselves fortunate in having so many good and true and intelligent men in the new Legislature to look out for the State's interest in this emergency.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Treasurer Worth has made public the following report of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal years of 1899 and 1900, ending November 30th, of each year:

Receipts for 1899, $1 545.717; disbursements for 1899 $1 600.333. Receipts for 1900, $1.618 003; disbursements for 1900, $1 647,824.

One of the items of expense, recorded as "legal services and advice" amounts to $21,565 28, a part of which the State had to pay because Attorney Gen. Walser was *persona non grata* with Governor Russell, I presume—a fact which caused the unusual employment of "counsel for the State" on numerous occasions. The principal items of revenue for the twelve months were: Insurance companies $81,000; North Carolina Railroad dividends—195 000, railroad property tax $84,000, shell fish fund $29 626, tax on fertilizers $55 000, pensions $101,000, sale of bonds $148,000, county taxes $633,000. The principal items of expenses were: Agricultural Department $55.000, interest on bonds $212,000, judiciary $63,000, penitentiary earnings $197 000, penitentiary appropriation $50 000, pensions $118 000, shell fish commission $31.000, purchase of penitentiary farms $62 000, University $25 000, three hospitals for insane $210,000, State Normal College $25 000, colored Normal schools $15 900, colored A. and M. College $16,265, white A. and M. College 33,735, Corporation Commission 12 500; white and colored blind asylums $67,500, white deaf and dumb asylum $40,000, public schools (both races) 98 713.

LLEWXAM.

When you need a soothing and healing antiseptic application for any purpose, use the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a well-known cure for piles and skin diseases. It heals sores without leaving a scar. Beware of counterfeits King Bros.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON

Good Middling, new cotton	9½
Middling	9½
Strict Low Middling	9½

NAVAL STORES

Spirits	36
Common Rosin	1 10
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.40@$2.65
Family Flour—straight	$2.00@2.20
Hides—dry—per lb.	10@12
" —green—per lb.	6@6½
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb	10½a11
" —ham	13a14
" —sides—	10½a11½
" —shoulders—	10
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	35a40
Peas—clay	80a1 00
" —mixed	80 a 90
" —white,	1 00a1.25
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	60@65
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	60a62½
Corn—56 lbs per bushel	60 a 62½
Lard—N. C.	11@12½
Tallow	4a5
Ducks	20@25
Hens—per head	25@27
Roosters—per head	20 a 22
Turkeys—per lb	7a9
Guineas	none
Geese	25 a 30
Country Butter	15@25
Honey—strained—per lb	7a8
Eggs,	19a20
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—sweet	40a50
Pork	6@6½
Shucks	50a55
Fodder	85a1 00
Hay	45a50

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S CITIES.

Fayetteville's Gain Not As Large As Expected.

The Census Bureau Tuesday gave out the population of the towns of North Carolina, having a population of more than 2000 inhabitants.

Fayetteville's population is given at 4,670, against 4,222 in 1890.

While it is reasonably certain that the population of Fayetteville is much in excess of these figures, still the increase that would be warranted by appearences, was not expected, as the great gain to the population of what should be Fayetteville proper, has been made by the coming here within the last ten years of the big Holt, Williamson, Tolar and Hart mills and the Silk mill, all located just on the outskirts of the town. When looked at from this view, the figures do not record our progress. Then, of course, there is Haymount, whose population is just as much a part of Fayetteville as Ramsey and Moore streets, which, if added to the figures just given out, would make the appearance much larger.

The population of Fayetteville and its contiguous suburbs is, according to the recent police census, about 9,000.

Christmas Rates.

The Atlantic Coast Line on account of the Christmas holidays will sell round trip tickets at the rate of one and one-third first class fare for the round trip from stations on the various lines of the system. Coupon agents will sell at points east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, including Washington, D. C. Tickets will be sold December 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th and 31st, and January 1st The final limit for the return will be January 4 h.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by Druggists, price 75 per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

HOT
DRINKS:
CHOCOLATE,
(Huyler's),
COFFEE,
(our own preparation from best Coffee),
VIGORAL,
BOUILLON,
(Clam),
BOUILLON,
(Tomato).

Chocolate and Coffee served with Whipped Cream. Wafers with all of them.

H. R. HORNE & SONS,

Merry Christmas!

For many at the Old Reliable Furniture Store of

S. SHEETZ'S SONS.

We cordially invite you to come and see our stock of

Furniture, Carpets and Rugs.

We are also showing a fine line of BICYCLES for ladies and gentlemen. Next week we will announce the arrival of a line of Bicycles for boys and girls.

S. SHEETZ'S SONS.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT

SANTA CLAUS—
all kinds. Come while you can get pick.
to accommodate our town friends.

HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.

☞eautiful line of Haviland's China and Cut Glass for Bridal and Xmas presents.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the charter of the Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Company.

JNO. BLUE, Pres't.

Dec. 12, 1900.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, 1901, for a charter for a Savings Bank to be located in Fayetteville, N. C.

W. J. EDWARDS,
W. A. VANSTORY,
D. H. RAY.

Nov. 22nd.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
(New and Second-hand) just received.

A full and complete line of Tablets, Note Books, Composition Books, Spelling Tablets, Slates, Pencils, Crayon, Inks, &c., &c., at the lowest prices

Also a fine line of Blank Books, Check, Note and Draft Books, and everything usually kept in an up-to-date book store.

TOYS OF ALL KINDS.

Archerevin Combination Board Game. Agents for Wall Paper.

Send us Your subscription for Ladies' Home Journal and other Magazines.

THE NEW BOOK STORE CO.,
MISS DELLA MATTHEWS. Next door to Horne's drug store. MRS M HINSDALE.

SOMETHING NEW.
BUGGIES, PHAETONS and SURREYS.

We can give some valuable extras, without charge, that smaller buyers cannot afford to give.

These Goods are perfectly reliable and have been bought as cheap as the dry cash will buy them.

☞Come and see us at our new ware room south of store.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

ALWAYS BE PREPARED

for what often happens and may happen to you at any time. Fires can't be prevented. To avoid constantly possible losses one must be insured in a responsible company that adjusts cases promptly. Policy holders in our companies who meet with losses are uniformly satisfied with the settlements they secure. The public understand this as well as we. Be safe by being insured *at once.*

All kinds of insurance: EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, STEAM BOILER, LIFE, ACCIDENT, ETC.

BONDS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

Nimocks & Cook,

(Phone 56.) General Insurance Agents, 10 Hay st., Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.
"We are still in the business."

We do all kinds of Pipe Work for gas and water. Lay terra cotta pipe and put in sanitary plumbing. Estimates given on application. Remember we cut pipe to order.

We have a complete line of latest catalogues from the leading supply houses from which you can select BATH TUBS, CLOSETS SINKS, BASINS, &c., &c.

Soliciting your trade, we are
LEDBETTER BROS.

Did You Know
We are Selling
Flour, Corn, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Cheese,

in fact all Groceries, as cheap, if not cheaper, than you can buy the same in this town? A trial will convince you of the fact.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

Bring your produce at the market price and buy what you need at the lowest market price and be convinced that we mean what we say.

R. A. MELVIN,
N. E. Corner Market Square,
Fayetteville, N. C.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

with many is: Where can I get a pure article of high-grade Flour at reasonable cost? We solve it for you in one word:

PERFECTION.

Buy this and you get undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST Flour sold in Fayetteville.

Speaking of WAGONS, when you want one, SEE US. Here again we combine the highest quality with the lowest price, in our celebrated FLORENCE Wagon. Other kinds if you want them; higher priced and lower priced; but for a good stout Wagon to stand the wear and tear of rough winter roads, buy the FLORENCE. We back up every sale with our personal guarantee. So does the maker of the FLORENCE.

Wagon and Buggy Harness, Saddles, Etc.

Small lot of Bagging left. Mullets, Salt, Molasses.

WINTER TURF and RUST PROOF SEED OATS. We buy in car lots and give our patrons the benefit of close prices, be their purchases large or small.

FERTILIZERS: We expect to handle our well-known brands of FERTIZERS, including SEA FOWL, another season. Prices will be right No advance over last year's.

LIVE STOCK FEED OF ALL KINDS, ALL THE TIME.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,
'Phone 56. Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 10 Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Walter Watson,
GUNMAKER
and dealer in
FIRE ARMS.

Parker, Colt, Remington, Westley, W. & C. Scott, Richards, Peter Webly and Premier

Shot Guns and Repeating Rifles.

Colt, Remington, Smith & Wesson, Harrington & Richards and Forehand Arms Co. Revolvers.

Paper and Brass Shot Shells, Pistol and Rifle Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Keystone B. L. Implements, Hunting Coats, Hunting Vests, Leggings, Gun Cases. Belts, Leather and Canvas Cartridge Bags.

Gun and Rifle Powder direct from the Magazine and Shot from the Factory.

Send for catalogue and price-list of the above goods.

WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Quick Prescription

promptly prepared is what you want in a case of sudden and dangerous sickness. It is well to always carry in your mind's eye the name of a reliable druggist that will compound it promptly and skillfully.

KING'S PHARMACY

is so well-known in Fayetteville that only a reminder of the name is necessary.

☞You could walk there in your sleep.

King Bro.'s, Druggists,
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

XMAS
....IS....
COMING

and so is our beautiful line of

Soaps, Perfumery
....AND....
Toilet Articles.

Visit our store before making your Christmas selections. EVERYTHING NEW AND NICE. We sell no shoddy goods. Everything *guaranteed.* Drugs, the PUREST. ☞Hot Soda in a few days. Experienced and registered pharmacist. Call on us.

McDuffie Drug Store,
(NASH E. BUNTING),
Old Hinsdale corner.
Telephones: Day 120; Night 142.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Funeral of Mrs. Lockey.

The funeral of the late Mrs. C. P. Lockey took place Wednesday afternoon from the residence on Kennedy street. Rev. I. W. Hughes conducted the services. The following were the pall bearers:

Messrs. T. J. Powers, W. B. Malloy, D. A. McMillan, R. A. Melvin, A. S. Huske and J. R. Vann.

Federal Court.

Only one case from Cumberland has been disposed of in the Federal court so far, that of Tom Turner, who plead guilty to selling whisky without license and was sentenced to sixty days in jail and to pay a fine of $100.

It is said that the case against J. L. York, from this county, for fraudulent use of the mails, will be again continued. There are now a host of witnesses from this city in Raleigh, summoned to appear in this case.

K of P. Election.

The following officers were elected for Cumberland Lodge at the meeting Tuesday night:

E. W. Nolley, C. C.
R. A. Southerland, V. C.
M. L. Stewart, P.
J. W. McNeill, M. of W.
W. C. Holland, K. of R. & S.
H. O. Sedberry, M. of F.
R. F. Amos, I. G.
I. C. Bond, O. G.
W. S. Cook, R. G. Haigh, Ralph Jessup, Trustees.

The Baptist Convention.

The seventieth annual Baptist State Convention met in Raleigh Wednesday night in the First Baptist church. It is a great gathering, say the press accounts, fully worthy of the great denomination it represents, which now musters in North Carolina 167,000 communicants, a gain of 7,000 over last year.

Over 700 delegates were in their seats, by far the largest attendance in the history of the convention. Rev. Dr. R. H. Marsh, of Oxford, called the convention to order, which was organized by the re election of the old officers—Dr. Marsh, president; N. B. Broughton, secretary; Rev. Hight C. Moore, assistant secretary; vice presidents, C. S. Vann, of Edenton; W. N. Jones, of Raleigh; T. M. Honeycutt, of Sparta, and A. E. Covington, of Wadesboro; treasurer, Walter Durham, of Raleigh; assistant treasurer, J. M. Stoner, of Asheville; Trustees, W. C. Tyree, of Durham; C. M. Cooke, of Louisburg; Livingston Johnston, of Greensboro; T. H. Briggs, of Raleigh; L. R. Mills, of Wake Forest.

The Methodist Conference—Rev. W. L. Cunninggim Re-elected Secretary.

The Methodist conference convened Wednesday at New Bern, Bishop H. C. Morrison in the chair. After roll-call by the secretary, Rev. W. L. Cuninggim, of this city, he was re elected secretary. A resolution expressing the unfeigned faith and confidence of the conference in Dr. J. C. Kilgo, B. N. Duke and J. A. Odell was passed without a dissenting vote.

A big effort will be made by the delegates from Fayetteville to have the conference meet here next year, and we trust they will be successful. We can assure the conference a most cordial welcome to our city.

The Long Distance 'Phone.

We stated several weeks ago that there was a project to bring the long-distance 'phone to Fayetteville, via Charlotte, Durham and Raleigh, and from here to Wilmington. The project is still under consideration and we learn that it is considered a certainty. The rumor, however, has stirred up Wilmington to action, as will be seen by the following, which we take from the Star's account of the meeting there Thursday of the chamber of commerce:

Perhaps the most important measure discussed was the matter of a long-distance telephone line and a better service to points in the State. President Jacobi thought, with concentrated and persistent action, a long distance 'phone could be secured, and emphasis was laid upon the necessity for more work to this end. It was shown what a valuable acquisition the extension of a line to Goldsboro, connecting with the Raleigh circuit, would be, and also the desirability of extending the line to Lumberton from Cronly was commented upon.

A Bad Accident.

Mr. J. W. Hodges, of Cumberland Mills, came up to the city Friday to have a wound which he received on his arm Thursday dressed. It seems that he was engaged, with several other carpenters in building a house near Elrod, when one of the men, who was working above him, let a heavy chisel drop, striking him on the arm and almost severing his hand off at the wrist. A country doctor arrived just in time to save him from bleeding to death, but made a very poor job of dressing the wound.

Holland Not to Intervene.

By cable to the Observer.

Antwerp, Dec. 8—A special dispatch from the Hague says that Holland has no intention to intervene or arbitrate the Transvaal trouble.

Kruger Off for Holland.

By cable to the Observer.

Cologne, Dec. 6.—President Kruger started for Holland on a special train this morning.

Roberts Says Be Friends.

By cable to the Observer.

Durban, December 6.—Lord Roberts started yesterday for Cape Town on the Canada, amid an enthusiastic send off. In a speech he exhorted his hearers to hold out the hand of fellowship to those who have been their enemies.

The Pope Again Under the Surgeon's Knife.

By cable to the Observer.

Rome, Dec. 6.—The Pope has again submitted to the surgeon's knife, being operated for small tumor under the arm. Dr. Mazzoni performed the operation which was entirely successful. The Pope's condition is reported favorable.

President of the National League.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Chicago, Dec. 6 —The Record today says that the election of a successor of N. E. Young, resigned, is scheduled as one of the most important pieces of business to come before the annual meeting of the national baseball league. It is stated on the best authority that he will tender his resignation.

Sloan Barred from English Track.

By cable to the Observer.

London, Dec. 6.—The racing calendar announces that Lester Reiff has been exonerated of the charge of pulling Richard Croker's Scotchman. It added that Tod Sloan has been informed that he need not apply for license next year.

Only a Little Over 58 Francs.

By cable to the Observer.

Paris, Dec 6—Boxes for the reception of offerings for the poor were placed at the exposition at the time of its inauguration and remained till it was closed. It was expected that a goodly sum would be realized, but when the boxes were opened yesterday they were found to contain only 58 francs, 60 centimes.

American Federation of Labor.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—President Gompers called the American Federation of Labor to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Two hundred delegates are present. The most important matter that will be brought before the notice of the council is the complaint of mining engineers, firemen and machinists, who want to cut loose from the general organization of the United mine workers and get separate charters.

Afrikanders Will Meet Surrounded by Cannon and Troops.

By cable to the Observer.

Worcester, Cape Colony, Dec. 6 — The attendance of Afrikanders at the congress tomorrow is expected to be fully four thousand. The hotels are already filled to their full capacity. The Afrikanders ridicule the idea of trouble. They say they can surely air their grievances without resort to violence. They are greatly incensed at the posting of guns in positions commanding the meeting place. The slopes surrounding the town are crowned with artillery and troops while cannon have been posted at Gallows and Prospect hill.

The Queen's Speech to Parliament.

By cable to the Observer.

London, Dec. 6—The Queen's speech was read to parliament today and is the shortest on record. Her Majesty says:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—It having become necessary to make further provision for expenses of the operations of my armies in South Africa and China, I summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your attention to enactments required for this purpose. You will not enter upon the discussion of other matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of parliament next spring."

An Important Chinese Decree.

By cable to the Observer.

Pekin, Dec. 6.—Li Hung Chang yesterday received an imperial edict announcing that General Tung Fu Hsiang had been stripped of all his honors and offices, but allowed to retain command of his army, and had been ordered to Kansu province with five thousand of his men. This is the most important decree yet issued by the court.

The action of the court in regard to Tung Fu Hsiang improves the chances of the return of the Empress Dowager and Emperor to Pekin, but to what extent it is impossible to say at this time.

In Congress.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Senate committee on commerce held its first meeting this morning and considered the ship subsidy bill. Senator Frye offered an amendment providing that all ships shall take a fifty per cent. cargo of their capacity when leaving a port of the United States for foreign ports.

The Senate went into executive session on the Hay Pauncefote treaty today.

The revenue reduction bill has been amended to take effect immediately upon its passage.

The House committee on Ways and Means has adopted a bill prepared by the Republicans, providing for a reduction of forty millions on the war tax revenue. The Democrats fought it every step but it was not a stormy meeting. Swanson, democrat, moved to make the total reduction sixty millions, also to eliminate the tobacco taxes, but both motions were voted down by a party vote.

The Postal Deficit.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General shows the total receipts of the Department at $102,000 000, expenses $107,000 000; deficit $5,000,000. Under the provision for the payment of lost registered letters, only 53 losses were reported.

Pain Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal in cases of colic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery, and rheumatism. It is the best liniment in the world. Its action is like magic, when applied to bad sores, burns, scalds and sprains. For the sick headache, and toothache, don't fail to try it. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

England's War Expenses.

By cable to the Observer.

London, Dec. 7.—The second supplementary estimate for South Africa and the expedition to China for the financial year ending March 31, was presented to Parliament today and amounts to £69,000,000 ($345,000,000).

Purchase of Coal Lands.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Wheeling. Dec. 7.—Over $150,000 was paid out this week by the Wheeling National Bank to the farmers of Glenn's Run, this county, for their coal properties bought by the Pittsburg syndicate. Over 5,000 acres was taken.

Worst Voyage on Record.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Dec. 7.—The big North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Frederich Der Grosse arrived here this morning after the worst voyage the Captain experienced. Over 1,700 steerage passengers were scared by the violence of the hurricane and three children died during the voyage.

The Big Naval Contracts.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The bids were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy at noon today for constructing the eleven armorclad, first class cruisers, five battleships and six cruisers, representing a cost to the government of about $35,000,000. These ships will amount to more in tonnage than the entire navy of the United States ten years ago, and as the number of vessels concerned, than the number of battleships and armored cruisers now in the American service. All the big shipbuilding firms competed and representatives of these concerns attended the opening. Prominent naval officers were present also. The bids have not been tabulated yet and the amounts not yet made public.

Portugal and Holland May Go To War.

By cable to the Observer.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—So strained are the relations between Portugal and Holland that it is believed it will inevitably result in the diplomatic relations of the two Kingdoms being severed. The Dutch Minister at Lisbon has been recalled and the Portugese Minister at the Hague has been ordered home. The mobilization of the armies and navies of the two countries followed the rupture of diplomatic relations. The Portuguese government has moved the Dutch consular agent at Lorenzo Marquez and his papers were entrusted to him and he was told to leave Portuguese territory.

In consequence of the action of the Portuguese government in withdrawing the executive exequatur of Herr Potts, Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marquez on the ground that he used his Dutch office to assist the Boers and exposed Portugal in the dispute with Great Britain, Dr. Van Weede, the Dutch Minister at Portugal and Count Deselir, the Portugese Minister at the Hague have been withdrawn from the respective capitals. Van Weede, has already left here. Herr Potts also represented the Transvaal at Lorenzo Marquez up to a short time ago, when Portugal withdrew his exequatur for the same reasons as was given when his Dutch credentials were cancelled two days ago.

Miscellaneous.

By cable to the Observer.

Lividia, Dec. 7.—This morning's bulletins say that the Czar passed the last twenty-four hours very well, with pulse normal and condition very satisfactory.

Cape Town, Dec. 7.—Owing to attempts of sympathizers to communicate with the Boer prisoners at the Green Point camp, Maxim guns have been placed in position surrounding the heights in readiness to fire on any disturbance.

In Congress.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Grout Oleomargarine bill is being discussed in the House. Its sale as butter is bitterly denounced.

The bids on the warships have not yet been made public.

The Senate has gone into executive session to discuss the canal treaty.

Successful Bidders on Warships.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, December 8—These are probably the successful bidders for the new ships: William Cramp & Son, one unsheathed battleship and one armored cruiser; the Newport News Engine and Ship Building Company, one sheathed battleship and two armored cruisers; the Union Iron Works, one unsheathed battleship, one sheathed armored cruiser and one unsheathed armored cruiser; Bath Irion Works, one sheathed battleship; the Fore River Engine Company one sheathed battleship.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions. SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Philippine Imports and Exports.

By cable to the Observer.

Manila, Dec. 8—The Philippine commission has prepared a bill fixing the duties on imports and exports. There will be a public discussion of the measure next week. Importations from the United States are dutiable. The importation of explosives, adulterated wines, articles under false trademark, and apparatuses used in games of chance are prohibited. The rates of duty are not yet perfected.

Dewet Checked at Orange River.

By cable to the Observer.

London, December 8.—Gen. Kitchener reports to the War Office that Gen. Knox, who is in Rouxville, telegraphs that General Dewet failed to force the passage of the Commassie Bridge, across the Orange River, held by the British. He therefore retired Northwest, and in flight abandoned five hundred horses and many carts. His attempt to invade Cape Colony is therefore a failure.

Remarkable Ice Crushing Boats.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Duluth, Dec. 8.—Captain Isman will leave today for Montreal, where he will explain before the Chamber of Commerce his proposed ice crushing boat. He says that with the new craft it will be possible to keep navigation open on the great lakes all the winter. The proposed boats are each five hundred feet long and are not simply ice breakers but will carry freight also.

Bull Fight Prohibited.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Phoenix, Ariz.—December 8—Acting Governor Akres last evening issued an order prohibiting a Spanish bull fight, scheduled to occur next Monday, the opening day of the Phoenix Cow boy and bull Indian Carnival. Great preparations had been made for the fight of the bulls, Matadors, Torreadors, etc., having been brought here from Mexico.

Big Fire in Baltimore.

By telegraph to the Observer:

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—A disastrous fire started in this city this morning at 3 o'clock and is still burning at 12 The Baltimore bargain house is in flames. The concern carried one of the largest stocks in Baltimore, averaging from half a million to a million dollars.

Pope Receives American Tars.

By cable to the Observer.

Rome, Dec. 8.—The health of the Pope is excellent. Yesterday he received in St. Peter's 7,000 pilgrims, including a number of marines from the United States transport Dixie.

Portion of Brussels Under Water.

By cable to the Observer.

Brussels, Dec. 8.—Owing to recent heavy rains the Seine overflowed in the suburbs and inundated a portion of the city. The Rue Du Circle is under water. The inhabitants are imprisoned in the houses and some stock was drowned.

THE ONLY LIFE COMPANY EVER STARTED WITH A CASH SURPLUS

SOUTH ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
CAPITAL & SURPLUS
$250,000

ECONOMICALLY MANAGED BY THE SOUTH'S MOST SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN.
PRUDENT INVESTMENT. GOOD DIVIDENDS.
THE PRODUCING AGENT GETS THE PROFITS THAT IN OTHER COMPANIES GO TO GENERAL AGENTS AND MIDDLE-MEN.
RICH TERRITORY & GOOD COMPENSATION for GOOD MEN

BEVERLEY B. MUNFORD, Pres't.
VIRGINIUS NEWTON, 1st. Vice-Pres't.
JULIAN S. CARR, 2nd. Vice-Pres't.
ROBERT L. FOREMAN, 3rd. Vice-Pres't & Gen'l Mgr.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Doctors J. W. McNeill and Jno. D. MacRae announce that they have entered into copartnership for the practice of medicine. Office K. of P. building, Gillespie Street.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Before the Clerk.

Ed. Smith and others
vs
Jas. Smith, Wright B. Smith, Willie Kirkpatrick and husband, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Maud Smith, Chalmers Smith, Farq'd Smith, Jr., Frank Smith, Herbert Smith, Josephine Plummer and husband.

NOTICE.

The defendants will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court, before the Clerk, of Cumberland county, for the sale of the lands of the late W. D. Smith for partition among his heirs at law; and the defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on the 15th day of December, 1900, and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This 9th day of November, 1900.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland County.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as Executor of James F. Robertson, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of October, 1901, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This October 15th 1900

EMILY G. ROBERTSON,
Executrix.

D. T. Oates, Attorney.

Executrix Notice.

Having this day qualified as Executrix of Ralph Potts Buxton, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 13th day of November, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON,
Executrix.

MOSES A. BLEDSOE, Attorney.
November 13th, 1900.

The Best Bed on Earth.

DON'T BE DECEIVED!

The great success of our

ROYAL ELASTIC FELT MATTRESS,

which is due to its merit, and also our vigorous advertising has caused others to put mattresses on the market, which they are offering for less money and claiming they are "just as good as the Royal Elastic Felt." Don't be deceived by same. We emphatically deny that they are "just as good," and are ready at any time to compare ours with others. If your local dealer does not handle them write us direct for descriptive pamphlet.

ROYALL & BORDEN,
Sole Manufacturers,
GOLDSBORO N. C.

DANGER FROM OVEREATING.

Insanity Often Caused by Too Liberal Indulgence In Food.

It is well known to the few medical men that many cases of insanity are directly due to overeating and the consequent absorption into the circulation of toxic matters from the intestinal tract, and melancholia, whether in mild or severe form, is generally due to this cause. Violent paroxysms of temper, whether in children or adults, are often properly referable to a bad state of the blood from this auto toxemia, as are indeed the exceedingly exuberant spirits of old or young at times. Just as we observe in alcoholic poisoning, some individuals are made temporarily jolly and good natured; others are made ugly and unreasonable.

In view of this condition of affairs isn't it rather a wise plan for us all to consider rather the needs of the organism for food than the mere question of palate tickling, to aim to eat good instead of bad food and enough of it—that is, not too much—to have the conditions about right when we take our meals; in brief to try and treat our bodies decently even though we act from a purely sensual point of view? In no other way can we secure the highest possible degree of pleasure on the average, while by acting thus sensibly we may enjoy practical immunity from disease.

The more exercise we take under proper conditions, the more we are exposed to cold, and the clearer we keep from excess in clothing the more we may eat; hence, in order to enjoy the fullest measure of table pleasures, we must live actively, wear as little clothing as is consistent with comfort and do considerable "roughing"—sometimes called hardening. With all this we should take our meals at times when the body or brain is not overtired, and when we "have leisure to digest," and, of all things, we should never eat unless we are hungry. To eat without an appetite is self abuse of the most stupid sort, since it affords no pleasure and is productive of disease.—Physical Culture.

NOT IN THE PLAY.

A Case Where Two Actors Displayed Presence of Mind.

A short time ago a great historical play was being given in an Italian theater. The king had to read his speech from the throne. He was surrounded by the court, all the representative nobles of the nation, the governors of the provinces and the heads of the army.

Clad in his magnificent robes (lined with rabbit skin) he stalked majestically across the stage, and, with fitting hauteur, slowly ascended the steps leading to the throne. Every one bowed low, and the chancellor handed to his majesty the parchment roll from which to read the royal speech.

All waited attentively to catch the words from the royal lips, but his majesty found, to his chagrin, that the roll was blank. The speech was long and had not been committed to memory.

It was impossible to get through it with the aid of the prompter, for he was too far away to render the needful service. A bright thought passed through the royal brain.

Having glanced over the roll as if to gather the gist of the speech, he again folded it and handed it back to the chancellor with the command:

"You read it."

The chancellor was somewhat put out, but dutifully took the roll and opened it, only to discover the royal pleasantry, whereupon, again rolling the parchment up and taking from his breast the resplendent tin order, he laid them together at the king's feet, with:

"Your majesty, as I cannot read the speech, I tender my resignation," and walked off the stage.

He Missed Her.

A speech which had a pathetic as well as an amusing side is said to have been made by an old New Hampshire man on the occasion of his second wedding.

"Neighbors," he said to those who had witnessed the simple ceremony, "you all know that this good friend that's consented to marry me is something of a stranger in our town. Now, I feel kind of insufficient, being only a man, to make her acquainted with everybody as quick as I'd like to. So I'm a-going to depend on you women folks," he added, with a confiding smile at the members of the gentler sex, "to make her feel at home among us, just as my first wife would do if she was here today. I miss her consid'rable all the time, but more'n usual on an occasion like this!"

The Pig In Water.

Of pigs it is commonly reported that so queerly fashioned are they that if they attempt to swim they cut their throats with their fore feet, but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of their legs, they just touch their throats with their fore feet and beat the water very high. Many of the islands of the southern seas are now inhabited by wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swum ashore, sometimes great distances, from wrecked vessels.—Peterson's Magazine.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NATURE'S LESSON.

Is there a cloud in the azure sky
That forgets the mission it hath on high?
Not one.
Is there a star in the curtain of night
That forgets to shine with a radiance bright?
Not one.
Is there a bud in field or bower
That forgets to blossom into a flower?
Not one.

The clouds, the stars and flowers bright
In a beautiful language speak forth God's might,
While we, frail creatures of the dust,
Forget, alas, to be even just.
We stand empty handed, while all around
There are lives to brighten, now sorrow bound.
There are deeds which our hands should gladly do
That would cheer some heart its journey through.
A kind word here, a good deed there,
Would scatter sweet blessings everywhere.
—Anna T. Hackman in Philadelphia Bulletin.

A RAW YOUNG LAWYER.

His First Case Introduced Him to Contempt of Court.

Some of the members of the bar were discussing contempt cases because of a recent notable event in the state, and one of the little coterie related a personal experience.

"I read law at home and had my examinations through a little country lawyer who knew a great deal, but never had a big case and was notorious for his ability in abusing justices of the peace. It may seem a preposterous statement, but I had never heard or thought of such a thing as contempt of court when I had my first professional experience in a common pleas court. No sooner had the opposition attorney made an objection than the judge ruled against me.

"I proceeded to inform him that he was wrong, that he knew he was wrong and that I wished he would quit his pettifogging. The lawyers in attendance were temporarily petrified; the venerable judge glared at me over his glasses, finally smiled in a forgiving sort of way and told me to proceed. Very soon there was another well taken objection, and again he ruled against me. This practically took the props from under my case, and I went at the judge as my instructor had been accustomed to go at a justice of the peace in a back township.

"'Your honor,' I declaimed, 'is a political accident. In the eternal fitness of things you should be digging coal or cleaning out underbrush. You have no more sense of justice than a Zulu chief of mercy. Thank heaven there is a higher judicial tribunal in this state that'— But there I was halted by a fine of $200 or 90 days in jail. The judge took me to his private room, where he learned my story and remitted the fine. To pay $200 at that time would have pauperized me. I now have quite a reputation for never rubbing the court the wrong way."—Detroit Free Press.

A Kail and Kipling Medley.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James Gazette.

Odd Features of French Elections.

There are some curious features connected with French parliamentary elections. For instance, no wall literature issued by a candidate or his friends may be printed on white paper, white being the color reserved for official announcements. In the days of the empire, when official candidates were known in the land, the addresses of the government's nominees were printed on white paper, and this no doubt had due weight with the more ignorant voters. Again, any elector whose name is mentioned in a newspaper can, if he feel himself aggrieved, call upon the editor to publish a reply. This, however, is not confined to elections, but is a right enjoyed by French citizens under the law of the country.—London Mail.

Annoyances of Wealth.

Wrest—Tell you, friend, the rich has their troubles.

Dawson—Bet your life I do. Onst, when I had two pair of pants, I found the labor of changin things from one set of pockets to the other set of pockets almost more'n I could stand.—Indianapolis Press.

Water Starts a Fire.

A barn in Belgium was set on fire by a shower. The farmer placed a quantity of quicklime near a shed and left it there all night. In the course of the night rain fell on the lime, and the heat thus developed became so great that it set the shed on fire.

Brazil to Be Represented.

The Brazilian government early in the season sent out invitations to all agricultural and industrial societies to prepare articles for exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. A large number of coffee producers have agreed to send a full line of samples of the best Brazilian grades of this commodity.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Digests what you eat."

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Gisele Culbreth, notice is here by given to all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before November 29th, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to come forward and make immediate payment

November 29th, 1900.

G. A. F. WILKERSON,
Administrator.

H. L. COOK, Attorney.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of Thomas Bullock, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before November 29th, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will please come forward and make immediate settlement.

Nov. 28th, 1900

G. W. LAWRENCE,
Administrator, De Bonis Non.

H. L. COOK, Attorney.

Service by Publication—NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Zilphia Collins
vs.
Henry Collins. } NOTICE TO DEFENDANT.

The defendant, Henry Collins, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland county by the plaintiff, the object of which is to obtain an absolute divorce from defendant on the ground of abandonment by defendant of plaintiff; and said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, to be held on the second Monday before the first Monday in March, 1901, at the Court House of said county in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This December 3rd, 1900.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

ROBINSON & SHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Clerk of Superior Court of Cumberland county made in case of D. P. McEachern, Administrator of John Bulie vs Laura P. Bay, Executrix of N. W. Bay and others, duly affirmed at March term, 1900, on appeal by the Superior Court, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville on Saturday, January 5th, 1901 at 12 o'clock, M., THE HANN LANDS, hereinafter described. One third cash, balance on six months time; title retained:

1st tract. About 100 acres bounded as in a grant to Neill Bulie, registered in Book Y, No. 2, Page 298.

2nd tract. About 50 acres bounded as in a grant to Neill Bulie, registered in Book D, No. 2, Page 358.

3rd tract. About 50 acres bounded as in a grant to Hugh Leslie, registered in Book Y, No. 2, Page 314.

4th tract. About 100 acres bounded as in a grant to Duncan Buie, assignee of McIntyre, registered in Book Y, No. 2, Page 315.

5th tract. About 25 acres bounded as in a grant to Duncan Buie, registered in Book Y, No. 2, Page 316.

Save and except out of above lands 80 acres heretofore conveyed to Julia C. Bennett by deed recorded in Book Y, No. 4, Page 599.

December 3rd, 1900.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Commissioner.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of James D. Nott hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said estate shall present the same to the undersigned on or before October 25th, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

CLARISSA NOTT,
Administratrix.

H. L. COOK, Attorney.
Oct. 25th, 1900.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Thos. C. Whitfield, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of October, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 15th day of October 1900.

EDWARD EVANS Administrator.

N. A. Sinclair, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Bullock, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated on or before the 19th day of November, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

Nov. 19, 1900.

JOHN H. BULLOCK,
Administrator.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Administratrix of W. Hoyle Gibson, deceased, late of Cumberland county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me, duly verified, before Nov 7th, 1901. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This Nov. 7th, 1900.

MARY GIBSON, Administratrix.
Cumberland, N. C.

Robinson & Shaw, Attorneys,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sale by Heirs—McMillan Place on Rockfish

All that tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cumberland, embracing the residence of the late William McMillan, being bounded on the South and West by the lands of Dr. Duncan Sinclair and by the lands belonging to the heirs of Arch'd Brown, deceased, and by the lands of Mrs. Mary Patterson; on the North by the land of Mrs. Mary Patterson, Duncan James Black, and the land belonging to the heirs of John McMillan, deceased; thence by the lands of Alexander Campbell; on the East by the lands of David Murphy; containing several tracts of land, by estimation, 38½ acres, be the same more or less. Also an additional 50 acres within said described boundaries, conveyed by her father to Mary McMillan, deceased, then to William McMillan, deceased, granter to William Graham McMillan, under deed dated Dec. 19, 1867, and recorded Dec. 24, 1867, in Book G, No 3, page 391.

For further information as to this well-known and valuable tract of land, address

JOHN R. McMILLAN, Rosindale, N. C., or R. R. MacKETHAN, Att'y, Fayetteville, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court

D. T. Oates, Adm'r of Jessie Blackman, deceased,
vs.
Frank Adams, et. al., heirs at law of Jessie Blackman, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made in the above entitled action on October 27, 1900 I will, on Monday January 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, in the aforesaid county and State, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

First Tract. What is known as the "Jessie Blackman home place," situate on the South side of the Robinson Road about ¼ mile from the town line, containing two acres, more less. For reference, see deed from S. H. McRae to Jessie Blackman, in Book F., No. 5, page 115 of the Cumberland Count Records.

Second Tract. Lying on the South side of Canal or New Street, in the City of Fayetteville, and is a part of what is kuown as the "Wright Field," land consists of about ½ of an acre and is fully set out in a deed from J. P. Thomson and wife to Jessie Blackman, recorded in Book F., No. 4, page 256 of Cumberland County Records, to which reference is made.

This December 3, 1900.

D. T. OATES, Commissioner.

Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov. 19, 1900.	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No. 103 Daily except Sunday	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M
Leave Weldon	11 50	8 58			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 00	10 04	6 45	5 40	12 58
Leave Wilson	1 58	10 25	7 10	6 20	1 40
Leave Selma	2 55				
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	12 19			
Ar Florence	7 25	2 34			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....		7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....		8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....		9 40	5 50
				P. M.	A. M. P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No. 108, D'ly ex. Sunday.	No 32, Daily.	No 40 Daily.	No 76, Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Leave Selma	1 50		10 54		
Arrive Wilson	2 55		11 31		
		A. M.		P. M	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia				6 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro		5 15		9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 15	1 52
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 30		12 09		
Arrive Weldon	4 32		1 09		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m, arrives Fayetteville 12.15 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville 12.25 p. m. arrives Sanford 1.43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2.30 p. m, arrive Fayetteville 3.45 p. m. Leave Fayetteville 3.50 p. m, arrive Wilmington 6